

TEMPERANCE LESSON

Sunday School Lesson for March 29, 1908
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Proverbs 23:29-34.
Memory verse, 31.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"At last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

SCRIPTURE arranged by Prof. J. Wallace Brown of Missouri, for a responsive reading exercise:
THE DRUNKARD'S PROGRESS.
A Dirge of Drink.
I.
An Enigma of the Ages.
Who hath we? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath complaining? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes?

II.
The Curt Answer of Wisdom.
They that tarry long at the wine; They that go to seek out mixed wine.
III.
A Strict Moral Pointed.
Look not thou upon the wine When it is red, When it sparkleth in the cup, When it goeth down smoothly.

IV.
The Bitter End.
At last it biteth like a serpent, And stingeth like an adder. Thine eyes shall behold strange things, And thy heart shall utter perverse things. Yea, thou shalt be as he that lieth down in the midst of the sea, Or as he that lieth upon the top of a mast.

V.
The Drunkard's Last Waking Soliloquy
They have stricken me, And I was not hurt; They have beaten me, And I felt it not; When shall I awake? I will seek it yet again.

An Enigma of the Ages.
V. 29. Here we have a series of questions which are used most effectively to emphasize the evils of strong drink.
"Who hath we?" Woes of body and woes of mind; woes present and woes to come; woes in one's self, woes in one's family; pains, diseases, poverty.

"Who hath contentions?" Quarrels, fightings, inflamed passions ready to give and take offense. And also fightings within, conflicts between desire and conscience, between appetite and all hopes for this life and the life to come.

"Who hath babbling?" Foolish talking, vile conversation, noisy demonstrations, revelation of secrets. His tongue is "set on fire of hell." The R. V. translates: "Who hath complaining?" and cause for complaining. The drinker complains of fate, of God, of circumstances, of friends, of everything and everybody, except himself the real cause of all his complaints.

"Who hath wounds without cause?" Needless, from unprovoked disputes and brawls, from accidents caused by the effects of drinking.

"Who hath redness of eyes?" Dimming his vision, red with weeping, making "his eyes blush for the sins of his mouth."

The Curt Answer of Wisdom.
V. 30. "They that tarry long at the wine." The tendency of strong drink is to continue drinking, to spend hours, often the whole night, in carousals. "They that go to seek mixed wine," spiced, drugged, medicated, thus increasing its intoxicating power.

Almost all sins against the flesh, gluttony, lust, debaucheries of every kind, are connected with, inflamed by, made more deadly and incurable by intoxicating liquors.

A Strict Moral Pointed.
V. 31. "Look not thou upon the wine." Do not put yourself in the way of temptation. He who goes freely into temptation is already more than half fallen. "When it is red," Red wines, of a rich golden-red color, were much esteemed. "Giveth his color in the cup," sparkling with brilliant appearance, indicating its more exquisite quality and strength; so that it "moveth itself aright," R. V., "goeth down smoothly," in a delightful, pellucid stream, making an act of drinking a delicious pleasure.

The Bitter End.
V. 32. "At last it biteth like a serpent." Like a serpent it will be brilliant of color, and glide with easy motion; and like a serpent it will strike its fangs into its victim, sending its deadly poison into his blood. "And stingeth like an adder," a most venomous genus of serpents. The horned Cerastes adder lurks in the sand, perhaps coiled up in a camel's footprint, ready to dart at any passer-by.

There is no better emblem of the results of intemperance than the serpent. Often beautiful in appearance, and secret in its approach, while the effects are pains that only fire can express. It infects the whole system. It inflames every evil passion. If permitted to go on, it is death. The world is full to-day of the sorrows, the burning remorse, the agonies of the body and of the spirit which come from fiery serpents of intemperance.

Drunkard's Last Waking Soliloquy.
V. 33.—"They have stricken me, and I was not sick; they have beaten me, and I felt it not." This is the ineffectual, contemptuous answer to the admonitions of those who warn him of his danger. "When shall I awake?" Omit the interrogation, and read "when I shall awake, I will seek it yet again." His first desire will be for more strong drink. This is a true picture. One of the greatest punishments of drunkenness is this insatiable appetite, that, in spite of all warnings and consequences the drunkard returns again to his cups.

ARMAGNAC!

The Fine Percheron Stallion.

NO. 66502 (42245.)

DESCRIPTION: Armagnac is a large Black Percheron Stallion, foaled May 12, 1905; 17 hands high; weighs in ordinary flesh, 2,000 pounds; has extra heavy bone, fine style and action. Is one of the finest and largest Horses in the State.



JUMBO, 1422.

DESCRIPTION: Jumbo is a large Percheron Stallion, foaled May 15, 1900, is 16½ hands high, weighs about 1,800 pounds in ordinary flesh; is heavy boned and well formed; splendid style and action, and a No. 1 breeder.

VINCENT.

DESCRIPTION: Vincent was foaled April 17, 1899; is black in color; 16 hands high and weighs 1,200 pounds; has good bone and speed. Vincent was sired by Vince; he by Invincible, Standard Bred; record 2:19; owned by M. L. Wilcox, Concordia, Kas. Vincent's first dam was Scott's Hamilton; second dam, Jenny Lind. Took three first prizes in show ring.

LUCKEY CHARLEY.

700 Vol. 11, A. C. B. S. B.

DESCRIPTION: Luckey Charley is certainly one of the best Horses seen out. He is admired by everyone for his fine style, easy, graceful action and smooth build; he stands full 16½ hands and weighs 1,400 pounds. His color is the richest of deep Bays, with clean, flat cordy, black legs and good feet; his shoulders, back, head and neck are all the most critical could desire. Call at barn for pedigree.

BLACK HAWK.

Register No. 809.

DESCRIPTION: Black Hawk, light points, foaled spring of 1899; 16 hands high, weighs over 1,000 pounds. He is very heavy bodied, good breast, very wide in rump, good head and ears, good style and action, heavy boned, very large feet, stands up well and has proved himself to be a good breeder. Pedigrees of these animals can be seen at my barn.

TERMS: The above Horses and Jack will make the season of 1908 at my barn, 5½ miles east of Oregon, on the State road, and 2 miles west of the iron bridge and will serve mares at \$10 to insure live colt, excepting the service of Armagnac, for which will be charged \$20 to insure live colt. When mare is parted with or removed from original locality, money for service becomes due at once. A lien on mare and foal will be held for insurance money. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur. Both Parties.



ALFRED BAHLER.

Over Two Hundred and Sixty Thousand Copies

of

The Kansas City Weekly Star

are published and sent each week to subscribers who have paid 25c each for a year's subscription.

MUST BE A WONDERFUL PAPER!

A sample copy will be sent you if you write the publishers direct at Kansas City, Mo., and ask for it.

The Kansas City Weekly Star

has the most exhaustive, accurate and complete market reports to be had. It has also full, direct Associated Press service which furnishes all the news as it happens and from every quarter of the globe. The Chaperson and Story features make it interesting and valuable alike to every member of the family. Above all, the matter it contains is clean, wholesome and elevating.

We offer both this truly great paper,

The Kansas City Weekly Star

and our own good paper for \$1.50. Send all subscriptions to our office. Address,

The Sentinel, Oregon, Mo.

Real Estate for Sale!

See R. C. Benton, Oregon, Mo., for farm loans, for personal loans, for a house to rent, for a public sale, for a house to sell, for a farm to rent, for a farm to sell.

For fire and tornado insurance in town and country. There never was a time when you should watch your insurance closer. Why? Because of the high price of lumber. See that your insurance is well distributed and calls for proper amounts on each class of property, and have a clear contract that this is to be done for a stated amount of money, for a certain period. Don't go it blind or wide open. Our courts are full of trouble of this kind.

I have both 'phones at office and residence. Can also read writing, and I never refuse to talk, when I am paid for it. So come after me in whatever way your judgment dictates.

Yours for Business,

R. C. BENTON

OREGON,

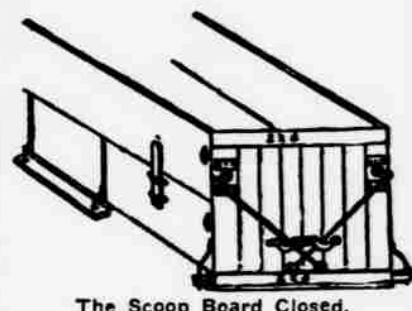
MISSOURI.



WAGON SCOOP BOARD.

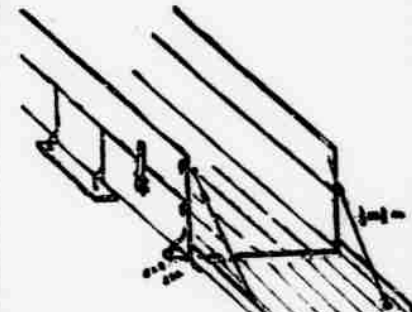
How the Farmer Can Make One for Himself.

This is my description of a scoop board for a wagon, writes a correspondent of Farmers' Mail and Breeze: First, get two 8-inch boards about 2½



The Scoop Board Closed.

feet long and taper down on one end about four inches. Then get two 2x4s two inches longer than your wagon box is wide. Use eight-penny nails in nailing the floor to the 2x4s and six or eight-inch boards for the floor of



The Way It Opens.

scoop board. Nail together and bore a five-eighths-inch hole through the outside floor board about eight inches from the end for the rods. Use three-eighths or one-half-inch rods with one joint about four inches from the upper side boards at the ends and nail two cleats on the upper and lower side of the five-eighths-inch holes so it won't split out when scooping from the board. Bolt a 2x3 to the end piece of the wagon box, using bolts three-eighths by 6½ inches long. Bore two holes in a piece of side-board iron or thin iron about one inch wide and eight inches long for screws, bending it as shown in small end, to fasten the rods and hold them in place to keep the board closed.

MORE ROTATION NEEDED.

Farmers Who Have Not Adopted System Should Do So.

Some of our farmers have adopted systems of rotation, but more need to do so. We have as yet too many farmers that are growing one crop on the same area continually. Where there is rotation, it is noted that the rotation frequently consists of the frequent changing of two crops, like corn and oats. A wide rotation is better than a narrow one, for by the wider system of rotation a greater number of crops can be grown. Thus, a rotation that includes clover, potatoes, peas, beans, corn, wheat and oats, is far better than a rotation of corn and oats only. Although rotation will not of itself keep up the fertility of land, it assists greatly in keeping the land in a good condition, by keeping it free from weeds and predatory insects. Many farmers already grow half a dozen crops on their land and could easily change their methods so that these crops would follow each other on the same fields rather than each crop growing in a particular place year after year.

To keep up the land, rotation of crops should be combined with a good system of fertilizing, says Farmers' Review. On the great fertile prairies of the west the farmers have become so accustomed to farming without putting manure on the land that they have already continued the practice too long. Even new land will not stand this process forever.

PROFIT ON SMALL FARM.

An Instance Where Twenty Acres Proved Very Remunerating.

Many farmers bewail the fact that they haven't got room enough and that they can't make money on a 20-acre farm. A farmer of the middle western states has made the following figures of what he produced on 20 acres in one season:

Hogs\$528.00
Wheat45.00
Strawberries82.00
Eggs110.00
Fall pigs, worth75.00
Total\$840.00
We bought corn to amount of150.00
Balance\$690.00

This 20 acres used to be very poor land.

The Disk Harrow.

The very next time you go to town, if the disk harrow is dull, take it in to be sharpened. Though winter may be only beginning, as the weather wise say, give the blacksmith work to do on the stormy days, and do not pile it all in on him at the last moment.

Can you tell what things cost?

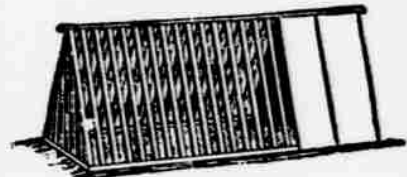


FATTENING FOWLS.

Provide the Right Conditions to Get Good Results.

In order to fatten poultry at a profit, the right facilities must be provided and proper food used. Probably among the best are fat meat residues, corn meal, potatoes, rice, cow's milk and oatmeal with milk. If anything, oatmeal is preferable because of effect on color or fat, says a writer in Successful Farming.

The point is to fatten fowls in the



The Coop.

shortest time possible. A good way is to confine in coops like the one shown in cut. The open part may be made of lath or wire netting. Keep pen dark except when fowls are eating. Throw thick covering, old carpet or quilts, over exposed part and the pen will be so dark that birds will move about very little between meals. In the morning if fed boiled potatoes, crushed while hot and thickened with corn meal, and a little salt and pepper for seasoning, chickens will fatten very fast. They should be fed three times a day, and their bill-of-fare varied as much as possible. Pumpkins or squash may take place of boiled potatoes occasionally. Fresh bedding should be supplied frequently, and the coop and spot it occupies kept clean.

AUTOMATIC POULTRY WATERING.

System Used by Dr. A. H. Phelps Described.

Upon each floor of my poultry house I have a 2-inch iron pipe which passes the whole length of both the main floor and loft from west to east, at the latter end projecting outside the building. This pipe runs along the floor, passing through each of the warm roosting rooms, in each of which is a T joint, surmounted by a 1-inch nipple-coupling. On the top of this is screwed a cast-iron drinking cup 8 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep. All are set at the same level.

At the west end the inflow takes place through a tank supplied with a float valve, like that used for flushing a closet. This tank and valve are adjusted to the same level as the drinking cups so that when the cups are full the float shuts off the inflow, and as the water is used out, it falls just enough to allow the cups to refill, again closing when the proper level is reached. In this way the water is not wasted. At the outflow at the west end a gate serves to flush out the whole system. Inside of this gate an overflow pipe, placed at the proper level, easily prevents the possibility of the cups overflowing and thereby flooding the floors. The 2-inch pipe is of that size to render clogging impossible. A pipe from the hot water heater in the brooder cellar is connected with the inflow pipe, making it possible to supply hot water to the system.—Orange Judd Farmer.

SCRATCHINGS.

Is it the business hen this year, or only a boarder?

The farmer who raises poultry can always obtain ready money.

A chick that is continually chilled seldom amounts to much, because vitality is used up to resist and overcome abuse.

It is not a good plan to feed grown up fowls too much soft food, as it tends to make them dyspeptic.

In estimating the cost of keeping poultry it is best to allow one bushel of grain a year to each laying hen.

With hens it is much better to keep the appetite sharp compelling them to be active and search for food.

Pick all small, slow going, indifferent appearing pullets and save them for broilers. Keep for maturity only the best of the whole lot of pullets. Experiments show that the yearling hen lays 40 per cent. more eggs than the hen two years old.

Poorly Fed Hens.

Occasionally a flock that is so small that it is fed mostly from the table scraps is really under-fed. We have seen people boil small potatoes for their hens and add these daily to the potato parings and other table scraps. If salt was added in a small amount the fowls ate them well, but such a flock is always under-fed. Because the fowls have their crops full is not proof that they have the substantial things out of which to manufacture eggs. There is such a thing as overdoing a good thing and this is one of the cases. The potatoes and such stuff are made up almost wholly of starchy matter and do not give the material out of which to make albumen, whose base must be nitrogen. It is possible to make a hen think she is being well fed when she is not.

Clean Up Seed Grain.

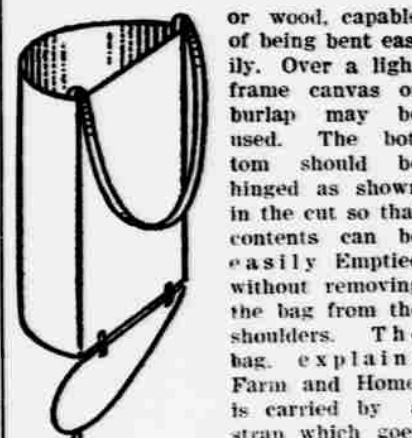
Clean up all the seed grain, and do it now while you can take plenty of time for the job. Don't use any old mill, with sieves all rusted out. Good mills, with all attachments, are cheap now, and it pays to have one that will clean out all weed seeds.



A HINT FOR NEXT YEAR.

Fruit-Picking Device Which Will Prove of Good Service.

A fruit picking device may be made from any stout material, such as tin



or wood, capable of being bent easily. Over a light frame canvas or burlap may be used. The bottom should be hinged as shown in the cut so that contents can be easily emptied without removing the bag from the shoulders. The bag, explains Farm and Home, is carried by a strap which goes around the neck, while another should go around the waist to hold it close to the person at work. If the picker is careful not to crowd against the ladder or limbs there will be no danger of bruising the fruit.

BARRELING APPLES.

System Is the Secret of Successful Marketing of Crops.

A good barrel is essential if you wish to store your fruit, have it keep well and sell well. A tight barrel is the best, and the better it is made the better results you will have. There will be smaller loss from shrinkage of fruit, from rats and mice and other causes.

In my orchard, writes a correspondent of Orange Judd Farmer, I have eight pickers and six sorters and barrellers in each gang. A strong sorting table, constructed of light, strong material is provided. This table is set in the center of 16 trees. Sometimes, if fruit is scarce and trees are small, in the center of 24 or 36 trees. Four or six rows are carried forward at once and the table is moved along the center rows and set in the middle of the square at each move.

One man usually nails the hoops, the headliners, and takes out the heads of the barrels, preparing them for filling. It is quite important to have headliners, as it prevents loss in shipping and facilitates in the examination and inspection of fruit in storage. This man usually heads up the barrels when filled.

A second man does the facing, and a third, who should be a good apple man and foreman of the gang, empties the baskets and assists in the sorting. He inspects the fruit as sorted and directs the work. This leaves three men who do nothing but stand at the table and sort. If the pickers are not able to keep the table supplied, a man from the table is put into the trees to pick.

STORING CELERY.

Suggestions by Prof. W. R. Beattie of U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Almost without exception the larger northern growers have found it unprofitable to store celery for late keeping, and those who still adhere to the practice do so in order that they may control and supply a special trade. Even under special circumstances there is only a moderate profit in storing for late marketing.

The best form of storage house is a broad and long structure with low side walls and a roof coming almost to the ground at the eaves. The walls should be constructed of concrete or brick and the roof made very tight to keep out frost. The roof portion should also be ceiled to form a double construction with air space between. Large doors should be provided at both ends, and if so arranged that a team of horses can be driven through, the work of unloading the celery will be greatly facilitated.

The earth floor of the storage house should have a covering consisting of four or five inches of loose soil, in which to pack the roots of the celery. It is desirable to have the storehouse divided lengthwise into beds six or eight feet wide by six inch boards on edge, raised three or four inches from the soil and fastened to stakes. These lines of raised boards assist in holding the celery in an upright position and increase the circulation of air through it.

Clean the Currycomb.

Clean out the currycomb, occasionally, by washing it in water in which a little concentrated lye has been dissolved. The lye unites with the grease in the comb to form soft soap, which the water readily dissolves, taking the dirt with it and leaving the currycomb as clean as new. Then thoroughly rinse in clean water, and dry. It might be well to tell your wife to try the same plan for the house combs, using taking soda in place of lye.

Make Cuttings Now.

Soon after the leaves fall, currant, gooseberry and grape cuttings may be made. Use this seasons wood; cut into lengths about eight inches long, tie into bundles, and bury in sand in the cellar, for spring plantings. Cuttings may be set in mulched ground this fall, but we prefer spring setting.